

New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911.

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Subscription Rates: By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York. Daily and Sunday, one month, \$4.00; three months, \$11.00; six months, \$20.00; one year, \$36.00. Daily only, one month, \$2.00; three months, \$5.00; six months, \$9.00; one year, \$16.00. Sunday only, one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50; one year, \$8.00. Foreign subscriptions to all countries in the Universal Postal Union, including postage. DAILY AND SUNDAY: One month, \$1.50; one year, \$17.00. SUNDAY ONLY: One month, \$1.00; one year, \$12.00. CANADIAN RATES: DAILY AND SUNDAY: One month, \$1.50; one year, \$17.00. SUNDAY ONLY: One month, \$1.00; one year, \$12.00. Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The discussion of reciprocity continued, with signs that the House is near. The House was not in session.

FOREIGN.—King George issued a message of thanks to his subjects for their loyalty unstintingly expressed during the coronation period. English ports were tied up by a strike of Liverpool stevedores. At Liverpool an attempt was made to set fire to a liner; the outlook was for worse conditions in the immediate future. The Euro-Asian railway, organized by "Le Journal," caused a dispute with its rival newspaper, "Le Matin," which culminated in a duel between the editors, in which both were slightly wounded. The battle of the squadrons commanded by Rear Admiral Badger left Kiel a veritable sea of fire. The German fleet in London against the British fleet, M. P. for obtaining subscriptions to stock issues under false pretences.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft and his family left Washington for Beverly, Mass. The report of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, on his investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, was made public. The federal Treasury closed the fiscal year with a surplus of \$200,000,000. Harry Atwood, of Boston, took Mayor Mahan of New London in his biplane and followed the Yale-Harvard crews during their race in New London. Count de Ribbentrop celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and his twenty-fifth anniversary as Cardinal. Mrs. Stella Hodges, who confessed killing Emile Auguste in 1907, was pardoned for which crime J. M. Andrews was convicted, was lodged in the Warren jail; the authorities discredited the woman's confession. Judge Honore ruled that Evelyn Arthur, on trial in this city for the abduction of Mildred Bridges, must answer the fourteen remaining counts in the indictment.

It was learned at Albany that Governor Dix could probably secure a trial in the Croker of the New York Fire Department as State Fire Marshal. Eight lives were lost in the collapse of a building of the new \$400,000 water works at Buffalo. Stocks were dull and irregular. The way was made clear to begin the work of digging the new subway, and it was announced the first contracts would be let on Wednesday. President Smith said the further inquiry would not accept the modifications offered by the city, and therefore was "through."

The government prosecutors announced that the Wire Trust indictments were only the beginning of a further inquiry into other alleged pool among Steel Corporation subsidiaries. J. B. Reichmann, former president of the Carnegie Trust Company, was sentenced to serve four and a half months in prison and was sent to the Tombs pending a hearing on his application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Charges of immorality at Hoffman Island were made by one of the hearing on Dr. Elviah H. Doty's administration of the Health Officer of the port. Officers of the state banks and trust companies passed resolutions protesting against Senator Grady's clearing House bill. Suits to recover \$2,000,000 in unpaid stock transfer taxes are being pressed by the State Comptroller; similar claims amounting to \$3,000,000 have been outstanding.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday, highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 61.

NOT SURPRISING.

The abandonment by Senator Thomas H. Payne, of Kentucky, of his canvass for re-nomination seems to have taken Washington by surprise. He was opposed by Representative Oille M. James, whose service in the House has not been of such a character as to give the impression that he was destined to fill a seat in the Senate occupied in recent years by men of the calibre of James B. Beck, John G. Carlisle, William Lindsay and J. C. S. Blackburn. Mr. James is imposing in presence and has a voice of unusual sonority and carrying power. Even in Kentucky his vocal organ has been conceded to be his greatest political asset. It can fill any auditorium ever constructed by an ambitious architect, and sometimes it acts as if it were capable of filling all outdoors. Mr. James has been since 1896 the most consistent and aggressive Bryan man among the Kentucky politicians. Yet even admitting the relative paucity of the qualifications which he has so far exhibited, it has been fairly evident from the time he announced his candidacy for the Senate against Mr. Payne that he would win.

Mr. Payne's activities in the Lorimer case and his general affiliations with Senator Joseph W. Bailey had greatly handicapped him in his fight for re-election. He was a member of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections which made a superficial and unsatisfactory investigation of the conditions under which Mr. Lorimer was elected, and he signed the report declaring the election valid. Naturally he voted against unseating the Illinois Senator, and though he undoubtedly considered his action justifiable in a strictly legal sense he could hardly have expected that the Democratic voters of Kentucky would endorse his attitude. "The Louisville Courier-Journal," whose natural sympathies were with him rather than with Mr. James, said last Tuesday, after Mr. Payne's withdrawal was announced: "We may not express the opinion that in the face of that vote [against unseating Lorimer] this choice by a Democratic primary was not probable." That is a judgment from which few Kentuckians will dissent. Apart from the Lorimer case Mr. Payne's inclination to follow Mr.

Bailey's leadership on tariff legislation alienated support at home. The Texas Senator is not popular in Kentucky, where his policies are distrusted both by the old-line tariff reformers and by the radicals of the Bryan school. The voters would have struck at Baileyism through him if he had remained a candidate, and a tardy realization of that fact must have induced his eleventh hour withdrawal from the contest. Observers in Washington who thought the fight was being made on the personal qualifications of the two candidates were deceived. Mr. James won because the Kentucky Democrats felt that what he represented was preferable to Mr. Payne's profession of Baileyism.

THE SUBWAY SETTLEMENT.

The city has made in every respect an excellent bargain with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Its financial terms are much more favorable to the public than it seemed possible for the city to obtain until competition and the fidelity and unflagging zeal with which Chairman Wilcox and his fellow Public Service Commissioners and Mr. McAneny and his associates on the transit committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment began to produce their effects.

The lines to be built under the agreement will vastly increase the transit facilities of Brooklyn and Queens, besides providing a means for the distribution of the Brooklyn traffic throughout that section of Manhattan and Queens toward which most of it tends. And the public obtains, moreover, a 5-cent fare to Coney Island, which, whatever may be said of it as a matter of railroad economy, will undoubtedly prove a great blessing to the multitudes of this city. And, furthermore, the city has an operator ready to take upon equally favorable terms the additional lines that it may offer providing transit facilities for northern Manhattan and The Bronx.

Although a brief opportunity will be held out for the Interborough company to change its mind and bid for the lines which it has just rejected, it is probable that they will be granted next week to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, despite its refusal to accept a third newspaper and M. Labori, the advocate. The battleship squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Badger left Kiel a veritable sea of fire. The German fleet in London against the British fleet, M. P. for obtaining subscriptions to stock issues under false pretences.

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advance that anything which they may propose will be rejected. It is quite possible, too, that there might be a tactical mistake in thus rejecting proposals which in fact accord with Liberal principles. The suggestion of a joint meeting of the two houses in certain cases has hitherto been made by Liberals, and that of a popular referendum or plebiscite is certainly congruous with democracy. There may be a question as to whether these proposals are made by the Lords on principle or merely as tactical devices, or yet as counsels of despair. That does not greatly matter. What is important is that they are made and that the Liberals in the Commons must bear the responsibility of accepting or rejecting them. The decision which is made may have no bearing upon the immediate fate of the bill in hand, but it may be of much significance in not distant political campaigns.

MURPHY'S CHARTER.

Never was a charter for the city of New York being prepared in such an indecent way as the one which an agent of Boss Murphy is "licking into shape" up in Albany. No one has seen the charter. No one knows what is being put in it. No opportunity is likely to be afforded for the public discussion of it or for public understanding of it. The session being near an end and the charter still being carefully guarded from public view, it is improbable that any public hearings will be held upon it. If it is passed at all—and it is scheduled to pass and the schedule is being observed this year without the slightest regard for decency—it will be jammed through the Legislature without even giving the legislators opportunity to find out what they are voting upon.

The circumstances occasion the gravest misgivings. The basis of the charter that is being prepared is the so-called Gaylor charter, which was almost unanimously condemned by intelligent public opinion. But what will the Gaylor charter be when edited by Murphy? What may be expected may be inferred from the election law which the Tammany boss has had prepared and passed. The government of the city will be Tammanyized. It is Tammany's first opportunity to prepare a charter for the city which is the chief field of its operations and it will make the most of it. But will Mayor Gaylor and Governor Dix tolerate the enactment of an instrument of government for half of the people of the state, when it is being cooked up in the dark by political boss to be jammed through the Legislature without public discussion?

REFLECTIONS ON THE REFERENDUM.

The Commonwealth of Australia, that happy hunting ground of all sorts of social, industrial, civic and political experiments, is doing a lot of thinking just now about that prime favorite of the political idealist, the referendum. It has been using the referendum, in a somewhat constrained and moderate manner, with results rather more satisfactory to the opponents than to the supporters of that system, and the logical inferences are such as to induce much heart-searching. The subjects of the referendum were three proposed amendments to the constitution, which had been drafted and advocated by the Labor party, which was then, as it is now, in control of the government; and they were shrewdly calculated, it is adopted, to centralize authority in a manner conducive to maintenance of the Labor party in power. They were all three overwhelmingly rejected, however, and the net result of the campaign and its cost of \$250,000 was purely negative.

Now the question is raised, What should the government do? Its policy, which it presented to the people for their ratification, has been overwhelmingly repudiated. Yet the government remains in office. Had a majority of Parliament voted against similar measures proposed to it by the Ministry, the Cabinet would of course have resigned at once and dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country. That is the fundamental principle of "responsible" government. Now the nation votes against the Ministry and against Parliament, or against capital policies to which they committed themselves. Logically they should resign or appeal to the country in a new election. The theory is that a body is responsible to its constituents. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament, and by analogy Parliament is responsible to the nation.

In this country, where the principle of responsibility has not been carried so far, the matter may have at present only academic interest. Yet the "recall," which is being adopted here and there and is much urged by reformers, clearly suggests the abandonment of entirely fixed tenures and the subjection of officials to the will of their constituents. It would seem to be logical, then, for the same question to arise concerning the effect of a defeat of the government on a referendum. Should it not logically and morally suggest the retirement of officials whose policy is thus declared to lack popular approval?

LIQUOR IN "DRY" STATES.

An investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of express charges on liquors in packages has brought to light the fact that twenty million gallons of liquors are shipped annually to consumers in prohibition states. This traffic is a lawful one under the decisions of the United States courts, which have held that a state has no right to interfere with interstate commerce and that liquors shipped from another state are exempt from seizure so long as they remain in the original packages. The prohibition and local option states have complained that the freedom guaranteed to interstate commerce conflicts with the execution of their domestic laws. Yet the fact remains that they themselves are chiefly at fault if local prohibition of the liquor traffic is thus partly nullified. Most of them make laws forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor, but not its consumption, and if a citizen lawfully obtains liquor from without he is free to use it for his own purposes, so long as he does not offer it for sale to others. Of course, its possession in suspiciously large quantities may be held by local prosecuting officers to be indirect evidence of a purpose to traffic in it.

So long as a community does not forbid the consumption of liquor or its possession in any amount, even if lawfully purchased and imported, it cannot attain absolute prohibition. But to attain such a goal is not the primary purpose of most prohibition laws, which have aimed rather at stopping the local manufacture of liquor and at making any local traffic in it, except in the

slums of the larger towns, exceedingly difficult. That is the Southern notion of prohibition, which strikes at the free sale of liquor not so much as an offence in itself, but as an inevitable stimulus to crime and a menace to public order.

Certainly in the Southern prohibition states, so long as access to liquor is largely checked for those who are brutalized and made dangerous by it, little concern will be felt because some citizens import drink for their personal use. The only serious problem is to keep the importer from selling liquor after he gets it in. Prohibition does its work a little crudely in those states, but on the whole it has done it effectively. It can still accomplish its main object—which is not absolute suppression, but material restriction—even in the face of an increasing "original package" business.

In 1912 it is going to be a hard job to talk convincingly about the fine motives that actuate "Mr." Murphy.

The scheme to bamboozle Governor Dix into superseding District Attorney Whitman in the Carnegie Trust Company cases having been defeated, the procession toward fall has begun.

Would you call yourself a friend of an invalid if you concealed the symptoms of his disease from his physician? The voters of the party are the physician and the symptoms indicate that the party is suffering from an enlargement of the protectionist glands. Herd treatment is needed at once.

Mr. Bryan is apparently willing to give his services both as physician and as friend. He purposes reducing the glandular swelling with a liberal application of anti-Bailey ointment.

To prove its respect for home rule the Democratic majority at Albany has not only passed the Stillwell courthouse bill but a three-platoon police bill playing ducks and drakes with Mayor Gaylor's and Commissioner Waldo's present disposition of the force. The favor shown to the Mayor by his good friends in Albany is touching, indeed.

"The Atlanta Constitution" says that the lynching last Tuesday of two prisoners awaiting trial was due to "shameless official neglect," and adds: "If officials in Georgia are going into the 'lynching business' it is time for those 'who believe in law and order to sit up and take notice.' It is to be hoped that the courts or the Legislature will make an example of some one for failing to live up to his oath of office."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Edward Sundell, for many years one of Chauncey M. Depew's confidential clerks, has compiled a book of 120 pages containing "choice aphorisms and nuggets" from the speeches of the ex-Senator. One of the Fourth of July quotations reads: "I had looked for years with awe at the orator as he rode in the open barouche in the procession. I had listened to him with reverential attention. The day came when I sat in the back seat, on the right hand side of the carriage as the orator of the day; and when I stood upon the platform and spoke the old familiar truths I thought ambition had culminated and nothing more in life was left to be attained."

The first refinery for cottonseed oil produced in this country, that of the Texas Company, is equipped to manufacture a complete line of salad oils, cooking oils and shortening, composed of compounds of vegetable and animal fats and oils. The capacity is twenty million pounds per annum. The company intends to handle only the highest quality of cottonseed oil. The company has a line of tank cars engaged in carrying cottonseed oil in its own day when the people will curse the man who brought them to this country, and he did."

ADULTERON. Jersey City, N. J., June 27, 1911.

NEWS FROM SPAIN CENSORED.

Bomb Explosion in Madrid Followed by Panic, but No Deaths. Madrid, June 30.—The government censor stopped all news despatches filed with the telegraph companies last night which described disorders in connection with the Eucharist procession. It is estimated that six hundred persons received bruises in a street panic following the explosion of a bomb in Calle Bordado, near the corner of Calle Mayor, at the moment that the parade was passing through the latter thoroughfare.

No one was injured directly by the bomb, but the crowds massed on the sidewalk, who had read predictions of trouble in the Republican papers, cried out in alarm and started to run from the direction of the explosion. In the resulting crush women fainted and were trampled. The police acted energetically and eventually restored order.

It is estimated that 50,000 persons took part in the parade, which brought to a close the Catholic Congress. The organizers of the demonstration had warned those who participated to march in silence, lest they provoke a hostile demonstration on the part of the Republicans and anti-clericals who looked on. The press unsparingly attacked the parade and for a day in deploring the bomb incident and fetterings the parade and the anti-clericals on their attitude.

NEW LAW SCHOOL LECTURERS.

New York University Adds Course on Connecticut Practice.

Dean Clarence D. Ashley of the New York University Law School announced yesterday several additions to the faculty of that school for the coming year. Judge Carl Foster, of Connecticut, has been appointed lecturer on Connecticut practice. Daniel F. Burnett has been appointed instructor in law, giving a two-hour course on corporations, Dr. George C. Sprague, registrar of the university, will give a one-hour course on the law of persons.

The course on Connecticut practice is instituted this year for the first time for the benefit of the Connecticut students in that school. Joseph S. Taylor, district superintendent, who is to give a course in principles and methods in the summer school, has announced that this course will cover much more than the principles of education and will deal with a considerable extent with methods of teaching in secondary schools.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF TEA.

Sixteen Hundred Tons of New Crop Reaches Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., June 30.—Sixteen hundred tons of colored tea, the largest shipment of the new crop to reach Puget Sound this year, arrived from the Orient on the liner Panama Maru yesterday. Under the prevailing regulations tea from the Orient must be unloaded.

IT WON'T HURT ANY.

From The Binghamton Republican. Binghamton, N. Y., June 30.—"Pinaroff" makes a hit in New York. Boston is much interested in "Esperanto." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is doing well in Canada. Binghamton will have to get agitated over "Home Sweet Home."

GETTING INTO THE LIMELIGHT.

From The Wheeling Intelligencer. The house fly will soon begin to feel as proud as a trust magnate who has been fined for a combination in restraint of trade.

ing this overt act prior to the conductor or to a fellow passenger such person obtains title to the paper and is the lawful owner thereof. It belonged to no one and was taken from no one and the possessor thereof takes lawful title. M. S. Delaware Water Gap, Penn., June 28, 1911.

WARNING AGAINST PTOMAINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An article in The Tribune of June 21 gives an account of sixty-five children in San Bernardino, Cal., being afflicted with ptomaine poisoning. I believe no better work can be done by the press than to warn the public of the danger of partaking of food not properly preserved and of the necessity of utilizing canned goods as soon as possible after opening the cans.

The formation of ptomaines generally, although not always, accompanies putrefaction. Therefore great care should be taken that meat, fish, fowl, oysters, canned goods, etc., are eaten only when they are in good condition. If an article of food is not good when putrefaction has begun, food can be kept in a hygienic condition either by heat or refrigeration, by the exclusion of air or by the application of substances which, on account of their antiseptic properties, prevent the growth of poisonous germs.

Statistics show that since the enactment of the pure food law there have been 23,300 cases of ptomaine poisoning, 1,072 of which were fatal. Such distressing conditions will continue to prevail as long as consumers ignore the danger of consuming foods not kept in a hygienic condition. H. L. HARRIS. New York, June 28, 1911.

TORRENS SYSTEM IN PRACTICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Torrens system of land title registration is making very satisfactory progress as shown by the fact that Justice Erlanger, sitting in Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court, has, upon my application as attorney for plaintiff, signed an order for the issuance of the summons and the posting and publication of summons and notice of object of action in the Torrens title registration action brought by Mrs. Bernardina Gorkers to register her title to No. 667 West 44th street, Manhattan, upon which the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank holds a mortgage. The same justice has also signed the final judgment and decree in two Torrens title actions brought by Gertrude D. Hawes to register title to two apartment houses owned by the plaintiff in Manhattan.

Among other titles are in course of registration, and some of the largest financial institutions in the city have already agreed to make mortgage loans upon Torrens titles without demanding further search or policies of title insurance. GILBERT RAY HAWES. New York, June 27, 1911.

THE CURSE OF THE SPARROW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice the statement in your issue of yesterday that in some New Jersey towns there has been a marked decrease in the number of sparrows and a corresponding increase in the number of songbirds. I do not think that it is generally known that the New Jersey Legislature some ten years ago, learning that sparrows were such a detriment to both the farmer and the city people, repealed the law protecting them and allowed the people to slaughter them at will.

Sparrows are great enemies of our songbirds, driving them out of the community and tearing the lining out of their nests. I have known when they have even surrounded the young songbirds in their nests in the absence of the mother bird. Of all men who suffer from the sparrow's acts the farmer is the foremost, for not only do these birds drive away other birds that destroy the insects with which the farmer's crops are infested but they also do great damage to all kinds of grain.

When the sparrow was first brought to this country an English gentleman said to a friend of mine: "I wish you will live to the day when the people will curse the man who brought them to this country, and he did." ADULTERON. Jersey City, N. J., June 27, 1911.

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People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 30.—The President today authorized the withdrawal of four regiments from the Texas border within the next thirty days. The announcement was made following a conference with the Secretary of War and Major General Wood. The subject was discussed at the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Taft transmitted to Congress the report of the commission appointed to select a site near Chickamauga Park, Tenn., for army maneuvers, etc., etc. The commission recommends the acceptance of a gift of 5,000 acres of land near Tullahoma, Tenn., and the purchase of an additional 3,500 acres at \$2.50 an acre. It is not known of any other Republican talked of for the nomination. Said Governor Wilson of Kentucky at the White House today, "I am sure the delegates of Kentucky will be unanimous for the President for re-nomination."

Representative Gaines expressed the same opinion, saying: "I do not know of anybody but President Taft for the nomination."

Edward D. Quigley, of New York, was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor. His nomination, with several others, was sent to the Senate.

Senators Bourne, Jones, Works and Polinder have requested the detail of Dr. George W. McCoy, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, to special duty with the Harvard Research Laboratory, at Shanghai, China.

Representative Gaines invited the President to attend the installation of Professor Thomas E. Hodges as president of the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, on November 21, and arranged for the visit of the Board of Regents, who will come to Washington next week to present the formal invitation.

Mr. Taft declined an invitation to the annual meeting of the National Editorial Association, at Detroit, on July 15. Among the White House callers, besides the members of the Cabinet, were Senators Crane, Stone and Guggenheim, and Representatives Kendall, Pepper, McGuire, Needham and Humphrey.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and their son Charles, Secretary Hilges and Major Butt, left Washington at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for Beverly Hills, where they will remain until the middle of August. Mr. Taft will leave Beverly Hills Sunday, for the summer home at Long Island, where they will remain until the middle of August. Mr. Taft will leave Beverly Hills Sunday, for the summer home at Long Island, where they will remain until the middle of August.

THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 30.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, is planning to spend July 4 at their country place at Valley Forge, Penn. If business of the State Department permits they will leave here tomorrow.

The Secretary of the Treasury left here this afternoon for Dublin, N. H. He will spend July 4 with Mrs. MacVegh at Knollwood and return here the last of next week.

The Secretary of War will leave here on Monday and Mrs. Stimson at their summer home at Huntington, Long Island, where they will remain until they sail for Panama, on July 6.

The Attorney General will leave the capital tomorrow to join Mrs. Wickersham at their summer home at Cedarhurst, Long Island. He will spend the night at his family home at Huntington, Long Island, where they will remain until they sail for Panama, on July 6.

The Postmaster General, who went to Harvard for the graduation exercises, remained over for the boat races at New London to-day.

The Secretary of the Interior expects to have the liveliest Fourth of July celebration of any member of the Cabinet, as he is not only within the bounds of a "safe and sane" Fourth, but that date is also his birthday, he having been born at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1892. He is now with Mrs. Fisher and their family at their home, near Chicago.

Secretary Nagel left here this afternoon to join Mrs. Nagel and their family at their summer home at Marion, Mass. He will return on Wednesday.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 30.—The new Brazilian Ambassador, Domíngos da Gama, who presented his credentials a few weeks ago, will sail from New York on Wednesday on the Mauretania to spend three months in Europe. He will leave on Monday, July 3, for Paris, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to London, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Rome, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Vienna, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Berlin, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to St. Petersburg, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Moscow, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Constantinople, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Athens, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Rome, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Vienna, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Berlin, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to St. Petersburg, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Moscow, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Constantinople, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Athens, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Rome, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Vienna, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to Berlin, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then go to St. Petersburg, where he will remain until the end of the month. He will then